DESCRIPTION

WEB PROCESSING DEVICE AND WEB PROCESSING METHOD

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present invention relates to a web processing device and a web processing method, in which a continuous web is cut into pieces and the cut-off webs are carried while the attitude thereof is changed.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002] The first patent document, identified below, discloses a processing system, in which an elastic material is carried by pads, and the elastic material is cut between the pads while being stretched, after which the pads are rotated to change the attitude of the material.

The device of the first patent document does not have an anvil. The elastic material can be cut without using an anvil.

[First Patent Document] Japanese National Phase PCT Laid-Open Publication No. 10-513086 (WO96/23475) (FIG. 47)

[0003] The second and third patent documents, identified below, each disclose a device for cutting a continuous web while carrying the continuous web by pads to produce cut-off webs, and for widening the interval between the cut-off webs.

However, the second and third patent documents fail to disclose changing the attitude of the cut-off webs.

[Second Patent Document] Japanese National Phase PCT Laid-Open Publication No. 11-513647 (WO97/14387) (Abstract)

[Third Patent Document] Japanese National Phase PCT Laid-Open Publication No. 2003-508243 (WO01/017473) (Abstract)

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0004] In a conventional device, where a continuous web is cut and carried while the attitude thereof is changed by means of a single rotating unit, the cutter is received by a pad or an anvil integrated with a pad when cutting the web. With such a configuration, however, the web-cutting load acts upon the pad, thus shortening the lifetime of the pad. If an anvil for receiving the cutter is provided separately from the pad so as to prevent the web-cutting load from acting upon the pad, the anvil may hinder the change of the attitude of the pad when the pad rotates.

An object of the present invention is to provide a web processing device and a web processing method, in which a web can be cut by a cutter and an anvil and the attitude of the web can be changed by means of a single rotating unit.

[0005] A web processing device of the present invention is a web processing device, including a plurality of pads revolving (rotating) around an axis, a cutter for cutting a continuous web, and a plurality of anvils for receiving the cutter. In this processing device, the pads receive the continuous web, and the cutter cuts the continuous web into a cut-off web together with the anvil positioned at a first relative level with respect to a surface of the pad adjacent

to the anvil such that the anvil can be brought into contact with the cutter. The pad revolves around the first axis while changing an attitude (orientation) of the pad by turning along the surface of the pad, thereby carrying the cut-off web while changing an attitude of the cut-off web. When the pad changes its attitude, the anvil moves to a second relative level with respect to the surface of the pad adjacent to the anvil so as not to hinder the pad changing its attitude.

[0006] Another web processing device of the present invention is a web processing device for receiving a tip portion of a continuous web at a receiving position, for carrying a cut-off web cut out from the tip portion to a hand-over position downstream of the receiving position while changing an attitude of the cut-off web, and for handing over the cut-off web to a downstream transfer device at the hand-over position, the web processing device including a rotating unit and a cutter. The rotating unit includes a plurality of pads and a plurality of anvils, which are arranged alternately around the rotating unit and which revolve (rotate) generally in a circumferential direction of the rotating unit. The cutter is capable of cutting off a tip portion of the continuous web, together with the anvil, at a cutting position downstream of the receiving position. A level of a surface of the anvil between two adjacent pads is set to be a first relative level close to a level of surfaces of the two adjacent pads at the cutting position so that the cutter, together with the anvil, can cut out a cut-off web of a predetermined length from the tip portion of the continuous web

being held by the two adjacent pads. Each pad can be turned about a line extending generally in a radial direction of the rotating unit. The level of the surface of the anvil adjacent to the turning pad is set to be at a second relative level more retracted inward of the rotating unit than the first relative level with respect to the surface of the pad while the pad moves from the cutting position to the hand-over position downstream of the cutting position, so as to allow the attitude of the cut-off web to be changed by turning of the pad.

[0007] In the present invention, when cutting the web, the level of the surface of the anvil is set to the first relative level close to the level of the surface of the pad. Thus, the cutter, together with the anvil, can cut the web. The "relative level" refers to a relative level of one member or a relative position of one member along the radial direction of the rotating unit, with respect to another member. The first and second relative levels are each a relative level or a relative position along the radial direction of the rotating unit, with respect to the surface of the pad.

When the pad turns, the level of the surface of the anvil is set to the second relative level more retracted inward of the rotating unit than the level of the surface of the pad. Thus, the turn of the pad is allowed, and the attitude of the web can be changed by the turn of the pad.

[0008] Thus, while the pads rotate around a single rotating unit, to carry the web, it is possible both to cut the web and to change the attitude thereof. Therefore, it is possible to reduce the cost

and the size of the processing device.

In a case where the continuous web includes an elastic member and the continuous web therefore has a contractile force along the direction in which the continuous web is carried, since the web is received onto the pad while being in the form of an uncut continuous web, it is possible to prevent the web from shrinking after being cut. Thus, since it is possible to prevent the shrinking of the web, it is easy to process the web after it is cut.

[0009] In the present invention, the relative level of the anvil with respect to the pad (the surface of the pad) or the relative level of the pad (the surface of the pad) with respect to the anvil may be changed by moving the anvil radially inward of the rotating unit with respect to the pad or by moving the pad radially outward of the rotating unit with respect to the anvil. Alternatively, the relative level may be changed by moving both of the anvil and the pad in the radial direction of the rotating unit.

[0010] The mechanism for changing the relative level of the anvil with respect to the pad or for changing the relative level of the pad with respect to the anvil may be guide means for regulating the path of revolution (rotation) of the anvil and/or the pad when the anvil or the pad revolves, or may be a driving section, such as an air cylinder, for moving the anvil and/or the pad in the radial direction of the rotating unit after the anvil and/or the pad revolve to a predetermined position. Specifically, level changing means may be provided for changing the level of the anvil and/or that of the pad at a position that is downstream of the cutting position and

upstream of the hand-over position.

[0011] In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, each pad has a holding surface for holding the web, and a shape of the pad on the holding surface along a direction of an axis of the rotating unit is generally straight at the hand-over position.

[0012] If the holding surface of the pad is flat as described above, both end portions of the pad opposing each other in the direction along the axis of the rotating unit come close to the surface of the downstream transfer device after the pad turns by 90 degrees. Therefore, the handover of the web is facilitated.

[0013] A processing method of the present invention is a web processing method for receiving a tip portion of a continuous web at a receiving position, for carrying a cut-off web cut out from the tip portion to a hand-over position downstream of the receiving position while changing an attitude of the cut-off web, and for handing over the cut-off web to a downstream transfer device at the hand-over position, the method using a rotating unit and a cutter. The rotating unit used in the present method includes a plurality of pads and a plurality of anvils, which are arranged alternately around the rotating unit and which revolve generally in a circumferential direction of the rotating unit. The cutter used in the present method is capable of cutting off a tip portion of the continuous web, together with the anvil, at a cutting position downstream of the receiving position. The method comprises: a step in which the pad receives the continuous web; a step in which the cutter cuts the continuous web at the cutting position, together

with the anvil positioned at a first relative level with respect to a surface of the pad adjacent to the anvil such that the anvil can be brought into contact with the cutter; a step in which the pad revolves around an axis of the rotating unit while changing an attitude of the pad by turning about a line extending generally in a radial direction of the rotating unit, thereby carrying the cut-off web while changing an attitude of the cut-off web; and a step in which, when the pad changes its attitude, the anvil adjacent to the turning pad is relatively moved to a second relative level with respect to the surface of the pad so as not to hinder the pad changing its attitude.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0014] FIG. **1** is a schematic side view showing a web processing device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **2** is a schematic perspective view showing how the attitude of a web is changed.

FIG. **3** is a development view showing an attitude of pads.

FIGs. **4(a)**, **4(b)** and **4(c)** are partial side views of the processing device each showing how relative levels of anvils and pads change.

FIG. **5(a)** is a schematic transverse sectional view showing the processing device at the receiving position and the hand-over position, FIG. **5(b)** is a development view showing an example of how the attitude of the web is changed, and FIG. **5(c)** is a development view showing another example of how the attitude of

the web is changed.

FIG. 6 is a schematic perspective view showing the attitude of the pad at the receiving position and that at the hand-over position.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0015] 20: Rotating unit

30: Cutter

200: Holding surface

A_i: Anvil

P_i: Pad

L1: First relative level

L2: Second relative level

X1: First axis

X2: Second axis

CP: Cutting position

RP: Receiving position

SP: Hand-over position

W: Continuous web

W1: Tip portion

W2: Cut-off web

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0016] The present invention will be understood more clearly from the following description of preferred embodiments taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. Note however that

the embodiments and the drawings are given for the purpose of mere illustration and explanation and should not be used to define the scope of the present invention. The scope of the present invention can only be defined by the appended claims. In the accompanying drawings, the same reference numerals denote the same or corresponding elements throughout several views.

[0017] An embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 1 is a schematic side view showing a processing device according to an embodiment of the present invention.

As shown in FIG. 1, the present device receives a tip portion **W1** of a continuous web **W** at the receiving position **RP**, and cuts the continuous web **W** at the cutting position **CP** downstream of the receiving position **RP**. Moreover, as shown in FIG. 2, the present device carries cut-off webs **W2**, produced by cutting the continuous web **W**, to the hand-over position **SP** downstream of the cutting position **CP** while changing the attitude of the cut-off webs **W2**. Then, the present device hands over the cut-off web **W2** to a transfer device **100**, located downstream of FIG. 1, at the hand-over position **SP**.

[0018] As shown in FIG. 1, the present device includes a plurality of pads P_i, a plurality of anvils (blade-receiving beds) A_i, and a cutter **30**.

The cutter **30** includes at least one blade **31** fixed to a cutter roll **32**, for example. A plurality of blades **31** may be provided on the cutter **30**.

The anvils A_i are members for receiving the blades **31**, and may be fixed around a rotating unit **20**. A plurality of anvils A_i may be provided around the rotating unit **20** equiangularly (at an equal angular pitch).

[0019] The rotating unit **20** rotates in the first direction **D1**. The cutter **30** rotates in the second direction **D2**, opposite to the first direction **D1**, in synchronism with the rotating unit **20**. Thus, the rotating unit **20** and the cutter roll **32** rotate so that the blade **31** hits an anvil A_i when the anvil A_i reaches the cutting position **CP**. Each time the cutter roll **32** rotates by a predetermined angle (e.g., 360 degrees, i.e., one rotation), the blade **31** hits the anvil A_i (A_1) at the cutting position **CP**, whereby the tip portion **W1** of the continuous web **W** is cut off one after another, thus producing the cut-off webs **W2**.

[0020] The pads P_i and the anvils A_i alternate with each other circumferentially around the rotating unit **20**, and rotate together with the rotating unit **20** in the circumferential direction of the rotating unit **20**. The pads P_i rotate generally about the first axis **X1** to be described later, for example. The anvils A_i rotate in the first direction **D1** generally about the second axis **X2**, which is parallel to the first axis **X1** but is shifted from the first axis **X1**. The second axis **X2** may be the center of rotation of the rotating unit **20**, for example.

[0021] The pads P_i may hold the tip portion **W1** of the continuous web **W** or the cut-off web **W2** by sucking onto the web, or by hooking the web **W** by needles, or the like, provided on the surface

of the pads P_i. For example, where the webs **W**, **W1** and **W2** are sucked onto the pads P_i by vacuum, a plurality of suction holes (not shown) may be provided on the surface of the pads P_i.

[0022] After the pad P_i receives the tip portion **W1** of the continuous web **W** at the receiving position **RP**, the pad P_i rotates in the first direction **D1** from the receiving position **RP**. After being received, the tip portion **W1** of the continuous web **W** is cut off at the cutting position **CP** by means of the anvil A_i and the cutter **30** in cooperation, thereby producing the cut-off web **W2**. After the cutting, the cut-off web **W2** on the pad P_i is carried to the hand-over position **SP**. At the hand-over position **SP**, air may be blown through the suction holes of the pad P_i so that the cut-off web **W2** can easily be released from the pad P_i.

[0023] A plurality of first arms **11** are fixed to the rotating unit **20** in a radial pattern. A second arm **12** is provided at the tip portion of each first arm **11** so that the second arm **12** can rotate with respect to the first arm **11**. A pad frame **13** is attached to the tip of the second arm **12**. As the rotating unit **20** rotates, the first and second arms **11** and **12** follow the rotation of the rotating unit **20**, and the pad frames **13** rotate in the first direction **D1** together with the rotating unit **20**.

[0024] Guide means **21** for regulating the circular path of the pads P_i is provided at the position indicated by a two-dot chain line around the rotating unit **20**. The guide means **21** guides the pad frames **13** along a circle centered about the first axis **X1**. Therefore, as the pad frames **13** are rotated via the arms **11** and **12**

following the rotation of the rotating unit **20**, the pad frames **13** are rotated about the first axis **X1** while being guided by the guide means **21**. Thus, the pads P_i rotating about the first axis **X1** and the anvils A_i rotating about the second axis **X2** are in circular motion along different paths.

[0025] The radius of rotation of the pads P_i is larger than that of the anvils A_i. The first axis **X1**, being the center of rotation of the pads P_i, is situated nearer the hand-over position **SP** than the second axis **X2**, being the center of rotation of the anvils A_i. Therefore, the relative level of a pad P_i with respect to its adjacent anvil A_i changes outwardly with respect to the rotating unit **20** while moving from the cutting position **CP** to the hand-over position **SP**. The relative level of a pad P_i with respect to its adjacent anvil A_i changes inward of the rotating unit **20** while the pad P_i moves from the hand-over position **SP** to the cutting position **CP**.

The change in the relative level of the pad P_i with respect to its adjacent anvil A_i in the radial direction can be realized not only by using the guide means **21** but also by moving the pad P_i in the radial direction of the rotating unit **20** by means of an air cylinder or a motor, for example.

[0026] Each pad P_i is rotatably fitted into a pad frame **13** via a turning section **14**. Each pad P_i can be pivoted about the normal **r** generally perpendicular to the surface of the pad P_i (the normal **r** extending generally along the radial direction with respect to the first axis **X1** (the radial direction of the circular path for the

rotation of the pads)), i.e., a line extending generally in the radial direction of the rotating unit **20**. Thus, it is possible to change the attitude of the cut-off web **W2**.

[0027] FIG. **3** is a schematic development view showing pivoting (turning) motion of the pad P_i during moving from the receiving position **RP** to the hand-over position **SP**.

As shown in FIG. **3**, the pad P_i starts pivoting to change its attitude after passing through the cutting position **CP** and after the anvil A_i shifts the relative level inward. The pad P_i pivots by a predetermined angle (e.g., 90 degrees) by the time when the pad P_i reaches the hand-over position **SP**. Therefore, the cut-off web **W2** on the pad P_i is handed over to the downstream transfer device **100** (FIG. **1**) in such a posture (attitude) that it has turned by the predetermined angle. While the pad P_i moves (returns) from the hand-over position **SP** to the receiving position **RP** shown in FIG. **1**, the pad P_i pivots further by a predetermined angle (e.g., 90 degrees) into such an attitude that the pad P_i can received the continuous web **W**.

The pads P_i revolve about the first axis **X1** without pivoting, i.e., while maintaining the same attitude, at the receiving position **RP**, the cutting position **CP** and the hand-over position **SP**.

[0028] When the cutter **30** cuts the web **W**, the level of the surface **As** of the anvil A_i is positioned at the first relative level **L1** close to the level of the surface **Ps** of the pad P_i, as shown in FIGs. **4(a)** and **4(b)**, thereby allowing the web **W** to be cut by the blade **31**. At the cutting position **CP**, etc., the pad P_i cannot pivot because a pivoting

pad at this position would be in contact with the anvil A_i. The distance from the first axis **X1** to the surface **As** of the anvil A_i at the first relative level **L1** may be set to be generally equal to the distance from the first axis **X1** to the surface **Ps** of the pad P_i.

While moving from the cutting position **CP** to the hand-over position **SP**, the level of the surface **As** of the anvil A_i is changed to the second relative level **L2**, i.e., retracted, inward of the rotating unit **20** (FIG. 1) with respect to the surface **Ps** of the pad P_i, as shown in FIG. **4(c)**, so that the corner portion **Pc** of the pivoting pad P_i of FIG. **3** will not be in contact with the anvil A_i. Such a change in the relative level allows the pads P_i to pivot. The distance from the first axis **X1** to the surface **As** of the anvil A_i at the second relative level **L2** may be set to be smaller than the distance from the first axis **X1** to the surface **Ps** of the pad P_i.

[0029] That is, while moving from the cutting position **CP** to the hand-over position **SP**, the pad P_i of FIG. **1** is relatively moved outward with respect to the level of the surface **As** of the adjacent anvil A_i. Thus, the surface **As** of the anvil A_i is relatively moved to the second relative level **L2**, which is retracted inward with respect to the surface **Ps** of the adjacent pad P_i, thereby allowing the pad P_i to pivot about the normal **r** of the pad P_i.

[0030] While moving from the hand-over position **SP** to around the receiving position **RP** or the cutting position **CP**, the surface **Ps** of the pad P_i is relatively moved inward of the rotating unit **20** with respect to the surface **As** of the adjacent anvil A_i to be at the first relative level **L1**. Therefore, at the cutting position **CP**, the

surface **As** of the anvil A_i returns to the first relative level **L1** close to the level of the surface **Ps** of the pad P_i, whereby the cut-off web **W2** can be cut out from the continuous web **W** by means of the cutter **30** together with the anvil A_i.

[0031] The change of the relative levels **L1** and **L2** may be realized by shifting the level of the anvil A_i or shifting both the level of the anvil A_i and that of the pad P_i, instead of by shifting the level of the pad P_i in the radial direction of the rotating unit **20** as described above.

[0032] Now, an example of the guide means **21**, etc., will be described with reference to a transverse sectional view of FIG. **5(a)**.

As shown in FIG. **5(a)**, the guide means **21** may include a ridge portion **21a** fixed to a stationary cylinder section **50**, and a groove member **21b** fitted around the ridge portion **21a**. The pad frame **13** is connected to the second arm **12** and the groove member **21b**.

[0033] The stationary cylinder section **50** is fixed to the frame of the installation (not shown), and rotatably supports a rotary shaft **20a** of the rotating unit **20**. The center of the stationary cylinder section **50** and the guide means **21** is the first axis **X1**, and the center of rotation of the rotating unit **20** is the second axis **X2**. Thus, the pad frames **13** rotate about the first axis **X1**, which is eccentric to the second axis **X2**.

The arrangement of the ridge portion **21a** and the groove member **21b** may be reversed. That is, the groove member **21b** may be fixed to the stationary cylinder section **50**, and the pad

frame **13** may be connected to the ridge portion **21a**.

[0034] Now, pivoting means for pivoting the pads P_i will be described.

A cam groove **51** is formed on the outer peripheral surface of the stationary cylinder section **50**. A roller **15** provided on the pivoting section **14** of each pad P_i is fitted in the cam groove **51**. As the pad P_i rotates about the first axis **X1** from the receiving position **RP** to the hand-over position **SP**, the roller **15** moves in the direction of the axis **X1** along the cam groove **51**, whereby the pivoting section **14** and the pad P_i pivot by about 90 degrees. Thus, the attitude of the cut-off web **W2** on the pad P_i is changed.

A structure as disclosed in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 01-272803 or Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 2002-96808 may be employed for the pivoting means.

[0035] Now, the operation of the present device will be described.

As shown in FIG. **4(a)**, the tip portion **W1** of the supplied continuous web **W** is held by the pad P_i at the receiving position **RP**, and carried in the downstream **D1** direction by the pad P_i, which revolves in the first direction **D1**. As the tip portion **W1** of the web **W** passes through the cutting position **CP**, as shown in FIG. **4(b)**, the blade **31** of the cutter **30** hits the surface **As** of the anvil A_i at the first relative level **L1** at the cutting position **CP**. Thus, the blade **31** cuts the continuous web **W** to cut off the tip portion **W1** of the web. Thus, the cut-off web **W2** is produced.

[0036] After the cutting, as shown in FIG. **4(c)**, the surface **Ps** of

the pad P_i is gradually moved outward of the rotating unit **20** with respect to the surface **As** of the adjacent anvil A_i while being revolved in the first direction **D1**. In other words, the level of the anvil A_i is relatively moved toward below the pad P_i. Thus, the pad P_i can pivot about the normal **r**. In such a state, the pad P_i starts pivoting, and by the time when the pad P_i reaches the hand-over position **SP**, the attitude of the pad P_i is changed, and, as a result, the attitude of the cut-off web **W2** on the pad P_i is changed.

[0037] At the hand-over position **SP**, the pad P_i of FIG. **1** releases the hold of the cut-off web **W2**, thereby handing over the cut-off web **W**, whose attitude has been changed, to the downstream transfer device **100**. The transfer device **100** may include a pad for sucking the cut-off web **W2** thereonto, or may carry the cut-off web **W2** on a conveyer. Then, the pad P_i, while being further revolved in the first direction **D1**, is relatively moved with respect to the adjacent anvil A_i inward of the rotating unit **20** and is further pivoted, thereby returning back to its original attitude by the time when the pad P_i reaches the receiving position **RP**.

[0038] Thus, with the present processing device, at the time of cutting the web, the blade **31** can hit the surface **As** of the anvil A_i so as to cut the web **W**, and, at the time of changing the attitude of the cut-off web, the pad P_i becomes capable of pivoting. Thus, with the single rotating unit **20**, it is possible both to cut the web **W** and to change the attitude thereof. Therefore, it is possible to reduce the cost and the size of the processing device.

If the pads P_i and the anvils A_i are moved in circular motion about the two different axes **X1** and **X2**, respectively, it is easy to change the relative levels of the pad P_i and the anvil A_i.

[0039] FIGs. **5(b)** and **5(c)** each show an arrangement of the cut-off webs **W2**.

The attitude of the pad P_i may be changed so that the cut-off webs $W2_i$ are arranged in a staggered pattern, as shown in FIG. **5(b)**. In this case, the pads P_i are moved alternately in the first direction of the width direction **D3** (the downward direction in FIG. **5(b)**) and in the second direction (the upward direction in FIG. **5(b)**) opposite to the first direction, whereby the cut-off webs $W2_i$ and $W2_{i+1}$ are arranged in a staggered pattern. Thus, the cut-off web $W2_i$ is shifted in the first direction of the width direction **D3**, and the cut-off web $W2_{i+1}$ adjacent to the cut-off web $W2_i$ is shifted in the second direction of the width direction **D3**.

The webs $W2_i$ may be aligned in a single line as shown in FIG. **5(c)**.

[0040] FIG. **6** is a schematic perspective view showing the pad P_i.

Each pad P_i has a holding surface **200** for holding the cut-off web **W2**. The shape of the holding surface **200** along the circumferential direction **D1** of the rotating unit **20** at the hand-over position **SP** is outwardly-protruding curved. The shape of the holding surface **200** along the direction of the first axis **X1** of the rotating unit **20** at the hand-over position **SP** is generally straight. Thus, the holding surface **200** appears generally as a straight line in the cross section of the pad P_i taken along a line

parallel to the first axis **X1** at the hand-over position **SP**.

[0041] If tapered surfaces are formed at end portions **201** opposing each other in the direction along the first axis **X1** of the holding surface **200** at the hand-over position **SP**, the opposite end portions **201** will be positioned slightly away from the downstream transfer device **100**. Therefore, in this case, when the opposite end portions of the cut-off web **W2** held on the holding surface **200** are sucked and received by the transfer device **100**, the opposite end portions of the cut-off web **W2** would be more likely to get creased. In contrast, if the shape of the holding surface **200** along the direction of the first axis **X1** is straight as in the present embodiment, the opposite end portions **201** of the holding surface **200** come close to the pad of the transfer device as is a central portion **202** of the holding surface **200**. Therefore, the handover of the cut-off web **W2** is facilitated, and the opposite end portions of the cut-off web **W2** are less likely to get creased, etc.

[0042] At the receiving position **RP**, the shape of the holding surface **200** along the circumferential direction **D1** of the rotating unit **20** is straight. As shown in FIG. **1**, with the present device, the continuous web **W** before being cut is received by the pad P_i. Therefore, the continuous web **W** can be received even if the shape of the holding surface **200** is straight.

[0043] While a preferred embodiment of the present invention has been described above with reference to the drawings, obvious variations and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art upon reading the present specification.

For example, at the cutting position, the level of the surface of the anvil may be protruding outward of the rotating unit with respect to the level of the surface of the pad, may be equal to the level of the surface of the pad, or may be slightly retracted from the level of the surface of the pad.

The surface of the pad may be an arc-shaped curved surface.

The path of rotation of the pad need not necessarily be circular, but may be elliptic or of any other suitable shape.

The pads or the anvils need not necessarily rotate about a fixed position such as the axis X1 or X2.

The pad need not necessarily pivot about the normal, but may pivot around another line intersecting the surface of the pad.

Thus, such variations and modifications shall fall within the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0044] The present invention is applicable to a processing device for processing a web, e.g., disposable worn articles such as sanitary products, disposable underpants and disposable diapers, medical materials such as wound dressings, building materials such as heat-insulating materials, etc.